9S51・9S55

取扱説明書

INSTRUCTION

SEIKO

GS

Grand Seiko

取扱説明書

INSTRUCTION

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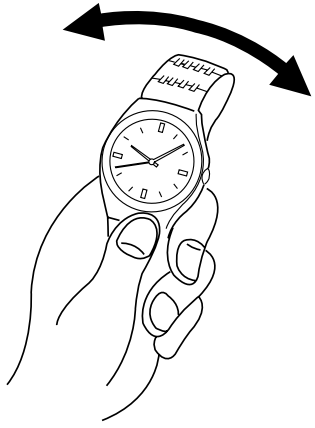
■HOW TO USE

※How to use automatic mechanical watch (9S51・9S55)

This is an automatic mechanical watch with manual winding mechanism.

・If the watch is worn on the wrist, the mainspring will be wound automatically through normal wrist movement.
It can also be wound up by turning the crown.
・To start the watch after it stops completely, wind it up either by turning the crown or swinging it from side to side until the second hand starts moving. Then, set the time and date before wearing the watch on the wrist.



- To wind up the watch by turning the crown, turn it clockwise slowly. The watch cannot be wound by turning the crown counterclockwise.
  About 40 turns of the crown will wind up the watch fully. Please note that the crown can be turned even after the watch is wound up fully.
- Once the watch is wound up fully, it operates about 50 hours. (If the watch is used without being wound up fully, gain or loss of the watch may result. To avoid this, wear the watch for more than 10 hours a day.) If the watch is used without wearing on the wrist ; if it is used on the desk, for example : be sure to wind it up fully every day at a fixed time.

1. 3 HANDS WITHOUT DATE (cal. 9S51)

<Parts of your Grand Seiko watch>

<To set the time>

1

Confirm the second hand is moving and pull out the crown when the second hand is at the 12 o'clock position.
The second hand will stop on the spot.
If the crown is of the screw lock type, unscrew the crown by turning it counterclockwise, and then pull it out.

2

Turn the crown to set the hour and minute hands to the desired time.

※The mechanism of the mechanical watch is different from that of the quartz one. To set the time accurately, first turn the minute hand 4 to 5 minutes behind of the desired time and then advance it to the correct time.

※The telephone time signal service (TEL. 117) is helpful in setting the second hand.

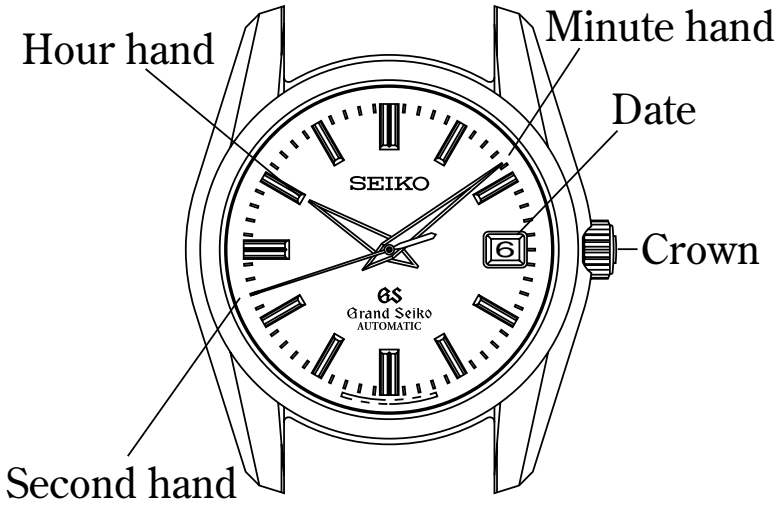
3

Push the crown back in to the normal position in accordance with a time signal for "00" seconds. The second hand will start moving immediately.

If the crown is of the screw lock type, screw it in completely by turning it clockwise while pressing it.

2. 3 HANDS WITH DATE (cal. 9S55)

<Parts of your Grand Seiko watch>



The watch is provided with a date function and is so designed that the date changes once every 24 hours.
The date changes around 12 o'clock midnight. If AM/PM is not properly set, the date will change at 12 o'clock noon.

<To set the time and date>

1

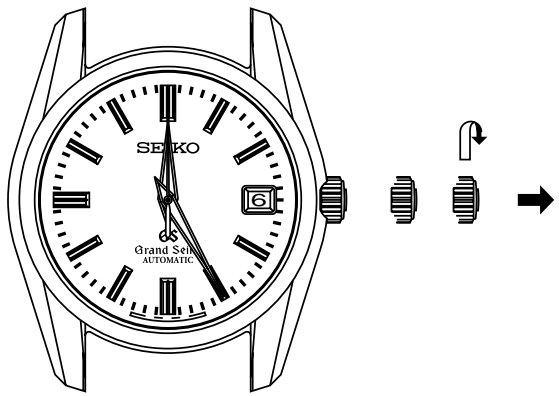
First, set the date. Pull out the crown to the first click.
If the crown is of the screw lock type, unscrew the crown by turning it counterclockwise, and then pull it out.

2

Turn the crown until the previous date appears.
For example, if today is the 6th of the month, first set the date to "5".

・Do not set the date between 10:00p.m. and 1:00a.m. Otherwise, the date may not change properly.

3



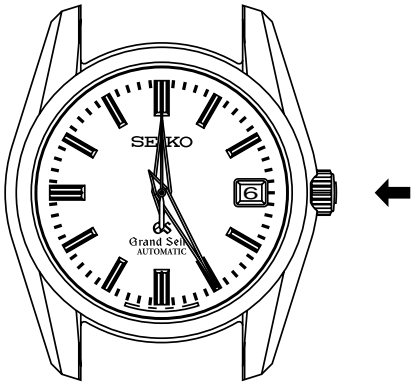
Confirm the second hand is moving and pull out the crown to the second click when the second hand is at the 12 o'clock position.

The second hand will stop on the spot. Advance the hour and minute hands until the desired date appears. The time is now set for the A.M. period. Keep advancing the hands until the correct time.

※The mechanism of the mechanical watch is different from that of the quartz one. To set the time accurately, first turn the minute hand 4 to 5 minutes behind of the desired time and then advance it to the correct time.

※The telephone time signal service (TEL. 117) is helpful in setting the second hand.

4



Push the crown back in to the normal position in accordance with a time signal for "00" seconds. The second hand will start moving immediately.
If the crown is of the screw lock type, screw it in completely by turning it clockwise while pressing it.

<Date adjustment at the end of the month>
It is necessary to adjust the date at the end of February and 30-day month.

EXAMPLE: To adjust the date in the A.M. period on the first day of a month following a 30-day month

①The watch displays "31" instead of "1". Pull out the crown to the first click.
If the crown is of the screw lock type, unscrew the crown by turning it counterclockwise, and then pull it out.

②Turn the crown clockwise to set the date to "1" and then push it back to the normal position.
If the crown is of the screw lock type, screw it in completely by turning it clockwise while pressing it.

・Do not set the date between 10:00p.m. and 1:00a.m. Otherwise, the date may not change properly.

■TO PRESERVE THE QUALITY OF YOUR WATCH

⚠ CAUTION

●CARE OF YOUR WATCH

・The case and bracelet touch the skin directly just as underwear. If they are left dirty, the edge of a sleeve may be stained with rust of those who have a delicate skin may have a rash.

・After removing the watch from your wrist, wipe perspiration or moisture with a soft cloth. This will prevent the watch from being soiled, adding to the life of the gasket.

<LEATHER BAND>

・When removing moisture from a leather band, do not rub the band with the cloth as this may discolor it or reduce its gloss. Be sure to blot up the moisture using a soft dry cloth.

<METAL BRACELET>

・Clean the watch bracelet with a soft toothbrush dipped in water or soapy water.

⚠ CAUTION

●RASH AND ALLERGY

- Adjust the bracelet and band so that there will be a little clearance between the bracelet or band and your wrist to avoid accumulation of perspiration.
- If you are constitutionally predisposed to rash, the band may cause you to develop a rash or an itch depending on your physical condition.
- The possible cause of the rash are as follows:
  1. Allergy to metals or leathers
  2. Rust, dust or perspiration on the watch or band
- If you develop any skin reactions, take off the watch and consult a doctor immediately.

⚠ CAUTION

●WATER RESISTANCE

- Check the dial or case back of your watch for the water resistant quality, and then see the table below.
- Do not turn or pull out the crown when the watch is wet, as water may get inside the watch.

Indication for water resistance a: Indication on the dial b: Indication on the case back		Condition of use / Degree of water resistance	Designed and manufactured to withstand accidental contact with water such as splashes and rain.	Suitable for swimming, yachting and other aquatic sports as wellas for works closely associated with water such as kitchen work, watening and fishing.	Suitable for shallow diving without a heavy breathingapparatus.	Genuine diving using scuba.	Genuine diving using heliumgas.
a	No indication	No water resistance	×	×	×	×	×
b	No indication						
a	No indication	Water resistance (3 bar)	○	×	×	×	×
b	WATER RESIST						
a	No indication	Water resistance (5 bar)	○	○	×	×	×
b	WATER RESIST or WATER RESIST 5 BAR						
a	No indication, or WATER RESIST 10 BAR	Water resistance (10 bar)	○	○	○	×	×
b	WATER RESIST 10 BAR						
a	No indication, or WATER RESIST 20 BAR	Water resistance (20 bar)	○	○	○	×	×
b	WATER RESIST 20 BAR						

⚠ WARNING

- If your watch is 3 bar water resistant, do not use it in water.
- If your watch is 5 bar water resistant, do not use it in any type of diving including skin diving.
- If your watch is 10 or 20 bar water resistant, do not use it in saturation diving or scuba diving.

●PRECAUTIONS ON WEARING YOUR WATCH

- In case you tumble and fall or bump into others with the watch worn on your wrist, you may be injured by the reason of the fact that you wear the watch.
- When you make contact with children, especially with infants, they may get injured or develop a rush caused by allergy.
- Do not drop the watch or hit it against a hard surface and not wear the watch while playing active sports. The watch may gains/loses time.

●PLACES TO KEEP YOUR WATCH

・If the watch is left in a temperature below －10℃ or above ＋60℃ for a long time it may function improperly or stop operating.

・Do not leave the watch in a place where it is subjected to strong magnetism or static electricity.

・Do not leave the watch where there is strong vibration.

・Do not leave the watch in a dusty place.

・Do not expose the watch to gases or chemicals.
(Ex.: Organic solvents such as benzine and thinner, gasoline, nail polish, cosmetic spray, detergent, adhesives, mercury, and iodine antiseptic solution.)

・Do not leave the watch in a hot spring, or do not keep it in a drawer having insecticides inside.

●PERIODIC CHECK

・Checking and overhaul of the watch (cal. 9S51/9S55) will be performed by SEIKO. When you take the watch to the retailer from whom it was purchased, request that the watch will be checked and overhauled by SEIKO.

・We suggest that you have your watch checked by SEIKO every 2 or 3 years for oil condition or damage due to water or sweat. After checking the watch, adjustment and repair may be required.

・When replacing the parts, please specify "SEIKO GENUINE PARTS."

・Be sure to have the gasket and push-pin replaced with new ones when checking the watch.

■TROUBLE SHOOTING

Trouble	Cause	Solution
· The watch stops operating.	· The watch is not wound up.	· Turn the crown to wind up the watch or swing the watch. The watch will start. If the watch does not start, contact the retailer from whom the watch was purchased.
· The watch gains/ loses time.	· The watch was brought into close contact with a magnetic object.	· This condition will be corrected when the watch is kept away from close contact with the magnetic source. · If this condition is not corrected by following the above procedure, contact the retailer from whom the watch was purchased.
	· You dropped the watch, hit it against a hard surface or wore it while playing active sports. · The watch was exposed to strong vibrations.	· This condition will not be corrected. Contact the retailer from whom the watch was purchased.
	· The watch has not been checked for a long period. ex.) more than 3 years	· Contact the retailer from whom the watch was purchased.
· The date changes at 12 o'clock noon.	· The time has been set improperly.	· Advance the hands by 12 hours and adjust the calendar.
· The glass is blurred and the blur persists for a long time.	· The moisture has got inside the watch.	· Contact the retailer from whom the watch was purchased.

For the solution of troubles other than above, contact the retailer from whom the watch was purchased.

■SPECIFICATIONS

Cal. number	9S51	9S55
1. Time indication	3 hands (hour, minute and second)	3 hands (hour, minute and second) with date
2. Vibrations	28,800／h	
3. Loss/gain (daily rate)	Mean daily rate in different positions※ within +5 and −3 seconds	
4. Driving system	Self-winding type with manual winding mechanism	
5. Jewels	24 jewels	26 jewels

Mean daily rate in different positions※: this indicates the mean value of daily rate measurements taken for a total of 12 days with the movement placed in 6 different positions.

※Due to the mechanism of mechanical watches, actual loss/gain may not fall within the range of time accuracy specified above, depending on the conditions of use, such as the length of time during which the watch is worn on the wrist, life style (whether much arm movement is involved or not), whether the watch is wound up fully or not, etc.

※The specifications are subject to change without prior notice, for product improvement.

The accuracy of mechanical watches

Mechanical watches have totally different characteristics from quartz watches, which have been popularly used recently. Please read and understand the following points to wear your mechanical watch everyday, in better conditions.

① The mechanism of mechanical watches

In case of a quartz watch, power obtained from a battery is transformed to very accurate signals by crystal and IC in order to control the accuracy of watches electronically. On the other hand, a mechanical watch runs by a mainspring. Small metal parts of the watch work together physically, and the accuracy of the watch is controlled by adjusting very small parts such as hairsprings. These parts are easily affected by outside environments such as temperatures, gravity, and shock, or by conditions in which the watch is used, such as how long it is worn, or how many times the mainspring is wound up. These influences appear as loss/gain of the watch, which is shown by the rate such as "some seconds /day"

② The accuracy of mechanical watches is shown by " the mean daily rate."

The loss/gain of quartz watches is shown by the yearly or monthly rate, such as ±10 seconds/year or ±15 seconds/month. This means the total loss/gain when the watch is kept used for one month or one year. On the other hand, the accuracy of mechanical watches is generally shown by " the mean daily rate." Usually, the accuracy of mechanical watches changes delicately day by day, depending on various conditions, and is not fixed. Thus the loss/gain of mechanical watches is not measured by a daily rate, but by an average of daily rates in one week to ten days.

③ The accuracy of mechanical watches in use / the accuracy of mechanical watch movement at rest

The accuracy of mechanical watches varies delicately depending on the condition in which the watch is used. In order to evaluate and show the accuracy as evenly as possible, in the Official Swiss Chronometer Inspectorate or Grand Seiko standard, loss/gain of mechanical watches is measured before the inside movements of the watch are put in the case. And the measurement is done in the factory, under various conditions that temperatures or positions of the movements are artificially controlled. The result of this measurement is called "the accuracy of mechanical watch movement at rest." (See P. 51 for further details of Grand Seiko standard). Thus the figures showing the loss/gain of the watch written in Grand Seiko Rating Certificate will be different from the rate of loss/gain when it is actually worn ("the accuracy in use"). The accuracy of Grand Seiko mechanical watch should be from -1 seconds/day to +10 seconds/day while it is in use. If the average of the daily rates exceeds this level when the watch is kept used in usual conditions for one week to ten days, we would like to adjust it on our responsibility.

*Valid only in Japan. The cost of adjusting the watch is free for two years from the day of purchase. After that, the cost should be charged. If the watch has been used for a long time and the movements are deteriorated, please note that the accuracy may not be adjusted as correct as you request. Please note that it takes more time for adjusting the accuracy than usual repair because time for checking loss/gain after adjustment is included. When you ask for adjusting, please make sure of the expected date of return.

④ **The elements which affect accuracy-1** **Amount the mainspring is wound up**

To make mechanical watches work more accurately, it is important that the mainspring of the watch constantly supplies strong energy to every parts of the movement. When the mainspring is fully wound up, the accuracy is stabilized. However, if the spring gets unwound and supplied energy becomes less, the parts controlling the accuracy get easily affected by outside environments, and the accuracy also becomes unstable. To stabilize the accuracy, it is recommended to wind up the mainspring everyday at a fixed time.

⑤ **The elements which affect accuracy-2** **Temperatures**

The parts that consist a mechanical watch movement are made of metals, which expand or contract depending on temperatures. The parts that control the accuracy of the watch expand and move slightly slower in high temperature, and the watch generally tends to lose time. It tends to gain time in low temperature for the reverse reason. Please understand such conditions before seeing the accuracy when temperature is extremely high or low, such as midsummer or midwinter

⑥ **The elements which affects accuracy-3** **The difference by positions** (**The position of the watch**)

The parts of mechanical watch movement, which control the accuracy, are affected by the gravity of the earth. Thus the rates of loss/gain of the watch vary delicately depending on any position it is put in, such as being placed horizontally, or being laid at a 12:00 side or with the crown turned up. Use this character and be careful of the position of the watch while it is not worn in order to reduce loss/gain to some extent by yourself, which is caused while the watch is worn.

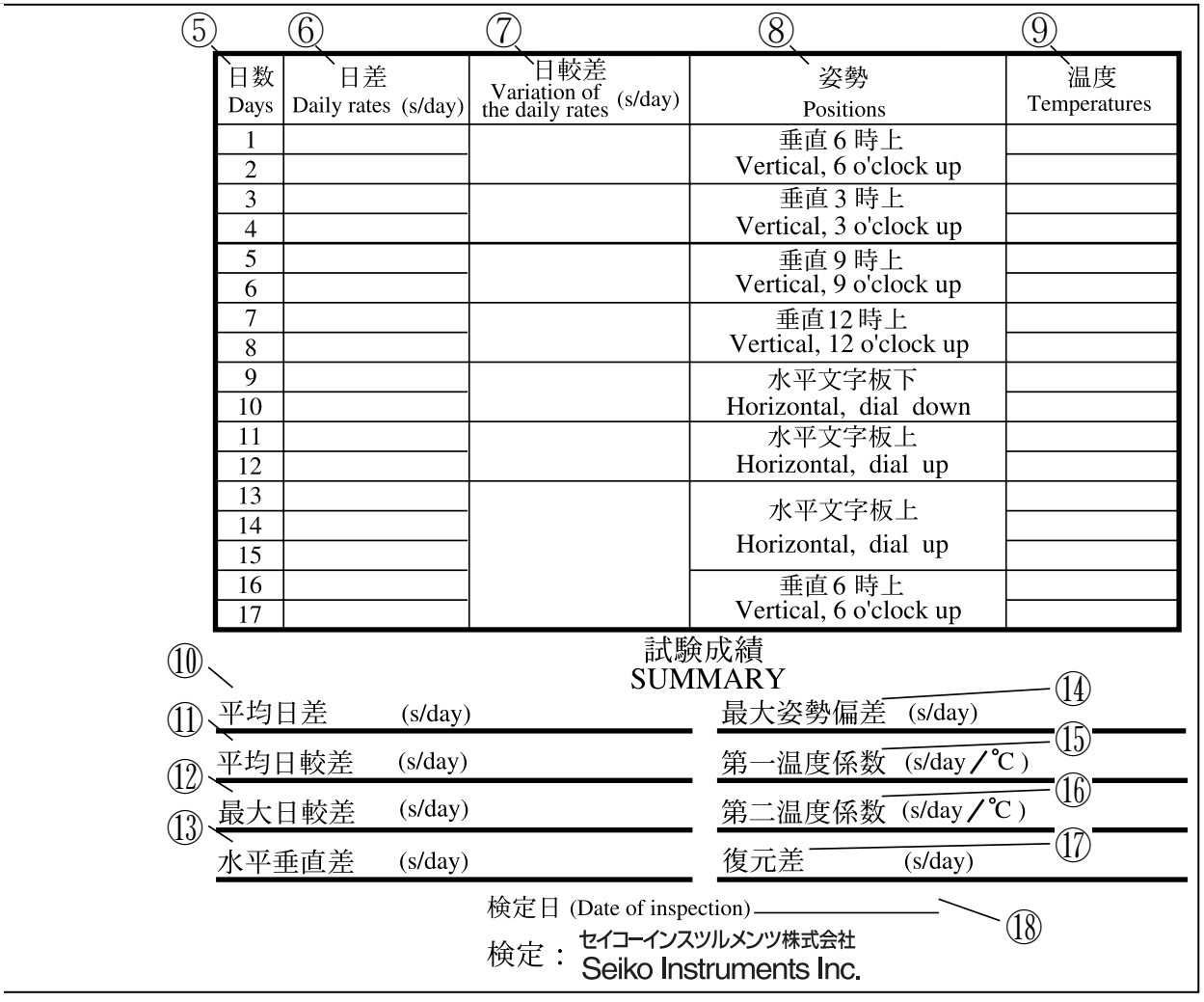
■GRAND SEIKO STANDARD

(1) Explanation for terms of Grand Seiko standard.

Terms	Unit	New GS standard (enacted in 1998)
Mean daily rate in different positions.	(s/d)	−3.0 ～ +5.0
Mean variation.	(s/d)	less than 1.8
Maximum variation.	(s/d)	less than 4.0
Difference between flat and hanging position.	(s/d)	−6.0 ～ +8.0
Greatest difference between the mean daily rate and any individual rate.	(s/d)	less than 8.0
First variation of rate per 1℃ (from 38℃ to 8℃).	(s/d/℃)	−0.5 ～ +0.5
Second variation of rate per 1℃ (from 38℃ to 8℃).	(s/d/℃)	−0.5 ～ +0.5
Rate-resumption.	(s/d)	−5.0 ～ +5.0
Number of positions in inspection.		6 positions
Condition of temperature in inspection.		8 , 23, 38℃
Total days of inspection.		17 days

(2) Explanation for each term in the rating certificate

1 = Certificate No.
2 = Caliber No.
3 = Movement serial No.
4 = Case serial No.
5 = Order of days of inspection
6 = Daily rates: seconds/day
7 = Variation of the daily rates: sec-onds/day
8 = Positions
9 = Temperatures
10 = Mean daily rate in different posi-tions: seconds/day
11 = Mean variation: seconds/day
12 = Maximum variation: seconds/day
13 = Difference between flat and hanging position: seconds/day
14 = Greatest difference between the mean daily rate and any individual rate: seconds/day
15 = First variation of rate per 1℃ (from 38℃ to 8℃) : seconds/day/℃
16 = Second variation of rate per 1℃ (from 38℃ to 23℃) : sec-onds/day/℃
17 = Rate-resumption: seconds/day
18 = Date of inspection



⑤ 日数 Days	⑥ 日差 Daily rates (s/day)	⑦ 日較差 Variation of the daily rates (s/day)	⑧ 姿勢 Positions	⑨ 温度 Temperatures
1			垂直 6 時上 Vertical, 6 o'clock up	
2				
3			垂直 3 時上 Vertical, 3 o'clock up	
4				
5			垂直 9 時上 Vertical, 9 o'clock up	
6				
7			垂直12 時上 Vertical, 12 o'clock up	
8				
9			水平文字板下 Horizontal, dial down	
10				
11			水平文字板上 Horizontal, dial up	
12				
13			水平文字板上 Horizontal, dial up	
14				
15				
16			垂直 6 時上 Vertical, 6 o'clock up	
17				

The rating certificate indicates the accuracy of the watch movement at rest before casing and shipment from the factory. Please be noticed that reissue of the rating certificate cannot be accepted by any reason.

(3)Terminology

	Terms	Definition in the rating certificate
A	Daily rates	Measured loss or gain per day; expressed in seconds/day
B	Variation of the daily rates	Fluctuation of the daily rate under certain fixed conditions (position, temperature, the degree to which the mainspring is wound up) ; expressed in seconds/day
C	Positions	This refers to resting positions which the watch movement is placed during the certification tests on Grand Seiko. The following 6 positions are specified in ISO 3158. ①Horizontal, Dial Up : DU ②Horizontal, Dial Down : DD ③Vertical, 3 O'clock UP : 3U ④Vertical, 6 O'clock UP : 6U ⑤Vertical, 9 O'clock UP : 9U ⑥Vertical, 12 O'clock UP : 12U
D	Temperatures	This refers to the temperature environment in which the watch movement is placed during the certification tests on Grand Seiko. The test conditions are as follows; ①38℃ ②23℃ ③ 8℃
E	Mean daily rate in different positions	This refers to the mean value of 12 daily rate measurements taken over 12 days with the watch movement placed in the 6 different positions specified above for 2 days each; expressed in seconds/day
F	Mean variation	This refers to the mean value of the 6 differences in daily rate between the first and second day measured with the watch movement in each of the 6 positions; expressed in seconds/day

G	Maximum variation	This refers to the maximum value of the 6 differences in daily rate between the first and second day measured in each of the 6 positions; expressed in seconds/day
H	Difference between flat and hanging positions	This refers to the difference in daily rate between the two most typical positions while the watch is actually in use. Namely, this is the difference between the mean daily rate measured over 2 days with the watch movement in the 6U position and the corresponding measurement in the DU position; expressed in seconds/day
I	Greatest difference between the mean daily rate and any individual rate	This is the maximum of the differences between each of the daily rates measured over the first 12 days of tests and their mean value. It indicates how the daily rate changes depending on the resting positions of the watch movement; expressed in seconds/day
J	First variation of rate per 1° centigrade (From 38℃ to 8℃)	This indicates the change in daily rate per degree Centigrade of temperature in the same resting position (DU) when the temperature is changed from 38℃ to 8℃; expressed in seconds/day/℃
K	Second variation of rate per 1° centigrade (From 38℃ to 23℃)	This indicates the change in daily rate per degree Centigrade of temperature in the same resting position (DU) when the temperature is changed from 38℃ to 23℃; expressed in seconds/day/℃
L	Rate-resumption	This refers to the value obtained by subtracting the mean daily rate measured over the first 2 days of the tests from the daily rate measured on the last day of the tests. It provides a measure of the stability of daily rate after a specified period of use; expressed in seconds/day

■REMARKS ON AFTER-SALES SERVICING

・Your GRAND SEIKO watch was strictly checked and completely adjusted at the factory to ensure its high accuracy. However, if your watch gets out of order with the correct way of use as described in this instruction booklet within the guarantee period, take your watch to the dealer from whom your watch was purchased together with the certificate of guarantee. Repair and adjustment will be made without charge.

・For repair after the guarantee period or for any other information regarding the watch, contact the retailer from whom your watch was purchased or the "CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT" of SEIKO WATCH CORPORATION.

■REMARKS ON REPLACEMENT PARTS

- SEIKO makes it policy to usually keep a stock of spare parts for GRAND SEIKO watches for 10 years. In principle, your watch can be reconditioned within this period if used normally. (Replacement parts are those which are essential to maintaining the functional integrity of the watch.)
- The number of years that a watch is considered repairable may vary greatly depending on the conditions under which it was used, and normal accuracy may not be achieved in some cases. We recommend, therefore, that you consult the retailer from whom the watch was purchased when having them repair your watch.
- The case, dial, hands, glass and bracelet, or parts thereof may be replaced with substitutes if the originals are not available.